

**Theodore Parker's Sermon on Webster—
Preparations for a Move.**

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 8, 1852.

Theodore Parker's sermon on Webster has been in demand in Washington. It has been eagerly read. It contains many statements which conflict with the facts; but its strong, American style—its fearless dealing with the faults as well as with the virtues of the Great Giant—commend it to the independent reader.

Mr. Webster had strong friends in Washington; but as a general thing they were more discriminating than the men of the modern Athens. They admired the master intellect of the age, while they were not blind to the faults of its citizenry. In this they differed from the men of Boston; they did not and do not believe that the "manufacture of cotton is the chief end of man and the glory of God." They are not provincial in their ideas, and do not believe in running a dead man for the Presidency, either out of admiration or spite.

Many years of Mr. Webster's life were spent in this Capital; and it would therefore be hard to claim for him what everybody knew he had not. He was not a Saint. Neither was Solomon, nor King David. But they both repented of their sins, and sought forgiveness from their Maker. So did Daniel Webster. The last few hours of his life were more sublime by far than the seventy years which preceded them. And

"That they who die in the midst of their life, are the most of the world's regard; with them the Father cannot contradict the Past—Mortality's last exercise and proof is undergone."

A private post mortem examination has been held upon the body of the "Federal" party. Much bad blood was found in the system, particularly around the liver, which produced a hemorrhage, and consequent prostration. There is only one thing that can restore it to life and activity. IT MUST BE BORN AGAIN.

Great preparations are making by the Jackson Democratic Association to move the remains of the Whig party from the Executive offices up Salt River. Half the housekeepers in Washington will suddenly find themselves, during March and April, without money to go to market with. This is the fate of those who trade upon that uncertain capital which men call Politics. Let no Whig complain. It is not magnanimous to wish to embarrass a party already so heavily laden. Places can be found for the industrious, and economy and industry will soon repair fortunes broken in the gay and profligate circles of the Capital. The tail of a plow and the handle of a hoe or flail are wonderful renovators of decayed moral constitutions.

"Who lingers for dread of daily work
And his ap-
pointed task would shrink,
Commence daily and a crime."
A soulless slave,
A paltry knave,
A clog upon the wheels of time.

With work to do and store of health,
The men deserve not to be free,
Who will not work,
That he may live,
His daily toil for daily fee.

"And joy to him who o'er his task
Remembers that it is Nature's plan;
Who, working, thinks,
And never sinks
His innermost as a man."

I speak as one who is to suffer, and will not go out whining at his fate. The world is still wide, and winners will always be brisk to those who are willing to reach up or stoop down to it with unflinching fingers.

C. B. A.

Mr. Webster and J. Q. Adams.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1852.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

I noticed in *The Tribune* of yesterday some remarks derogatory to the character and patriotism of Daniel Webster, in which, among other things, it was intimated that it was the love of office that induced Mr. Webster to remain in the Cabinet of John Tyler, after the other members had resigned. There was no member of the Cabinet who more sensibly and quietly felt the imposition placed upon the whole Cabinet by the duplicity of John Tyler than Mr. Webster, and he forthwith determined to resign. Mr. Webster made that determination known to John Q. Adams, and Mr. Adams's reply to him was that he must not resign the office of Secretary of State, for, said Mr. Adams, "If you resign we shall have war with England, for there is no other man in this country who can negotiate the difficulties with Great Britain on the part of the Government of the United States, and you must not resign under any considerations whatever."

These facts were reported to me soon afterward by a particular and intimate friend of Mr. Adams, who is now one of the ex-Governors of Massachusetts, to whom Mr. Adams related what Mr. Webster said to him, and that the suggestion that he made and pressed upon the consideration of Mr. Webster, induced him to resign his determination to resign, and to remain in the Cabinet until the difficulties with England were settled. The friendship and respect between Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton embraced all the difficulties alluded to, which were happily adjusted in that instrument.

With no feeling but that of justice to the illustrious dead, I am, respectfully,

PETER BATES.

"We have not the honor of Mr. Peter Briggs's acquaintance, and cannot say whether his testimony should or should not be received as conclusive on the point he contemplates. To us, however, in view of the personal relations generally subsisting between Messrs. Webster and Adams, and the sort of speech Mr. Webster saw fit to make in Faneuil Hall in 1842, Mr. Briggs's words go for no more than other man's oath."

[Ed.]

Education of Foreigners.

To the Editors of the Tribune:

I have always been a great admirer of the noble, liberal, and philanthropic principles of William H. Seward. I particularly admired his far-seeing and statesman-like qualities in what I understood to be his proposition, to have teachers provided at the public expense, for the education of the children of the State—whose teachers should be able to speak the language of the children, and who held to the same religious faith as their parents.

Seeing no way to the young foreigners educated, except by persons who could teach them English through the medium of their own language, and knowing that the religious prejudices of many emigrant parents would prevent them from sending their children at all to schools taught by Protestants, and believing that an Educated People is the only safe basis of republican institutions, I thanked him as an American citizen for his honest and noble suggestion.

But, unluckily, I saw in *The Tribune* of today, in connection with remarks about the publication of Mr. Seward's Speeches, a sort of denial of all this. I understood it to be a denial of the very suggestion which I had seen in one of his Speeches when he was Governor. Will you put this matter right?

I have defended the proposition and its author with great zeal for many years, against all scoffing, and against all bigots, who are as sure that they ought to rule in this world as they are that they shall have a monopoly of Heaven; and I shall be much pained to find that so noble a proposition was not, as I supposed, made by the only great statesman now living. Yours, &c.

A FULL-BLOODED YANKEE.

"Our Full-blooded Yankee" is probably fuller of blood than of brains.—Gov. Seward did propose to have immigrant children in our Cities taught by persons speaking their mother tongues respectively and professing the faith of their parents; but he did not propose that the children should be taught foreign languages nor the dogmas of the Catholic (or any other) Church at the public expense. The distinction is a very important one, and we charge our 'Yankee' to remember it.—Ed.

SILK MANUFACTURE.—The quantity of silk annually consumed by women and ballrooms is so great, that it is really astonishing how much and how many keep up the supply. According to the latest statistics, there are in France, no less than 120,000 looms for silk, of which the products amount in value to three hundred millions per annum. The fabrics of Lyons yield about or nearly two thirds of that sum—a moiety of the whole is exported—three thirds of the export from Lyons, the United States consume the greater

part. Competition is formidable abroad, especially in Great Britain and Germany, but it was acknowledged at the Great Exhibition that Lyons retained pre-eminence in design and tissue. The 70,000 looms of Lyons occupy 175,000 individuals: one-half of these are dispersed over a radius of from 20 to 25 leagues; the others are in the bosom of the city. There are five hundred manufacturing firms, embracing from four hundred and fifty to five hundred names. The average earnings of the operative is 30 cents per day. [Scientific American]

THE NEW-ENGLAND COURSE.

BY E. T. WHIFFLER, OF BOSTON.

The opening Lecture of the New-England Course was delivered at the Brooklyn Institute last evening, by EDWIN P. WHIFFLER, Esq., of Boston, before a large and highly appreciative audience—his subject being the Life and Character of the Great Reformer. Of course it is impossible for us, in this brief sketch, to follow the lecturer closely through the range of keen, sparkling satire, acute analysis, or telling illustration, in which his subject was developed. It was characterized from beginning to end by an energy and vigor of thought, a clearness and strength of judgment, and an elaborateness of finish, worthy of the highest grade of scholastic oratory.

He commenced by saying that it was a remark of Sir James Mackintosh, that in modern history three men stand prominently out, whose faith in others has given to modern society its shape and protection. These great representative men are Columbus, Luther and Bacon—the discoverer, the reformer, and the philosopher. Of these, none more forcibly challenges our attention than the peasant monk, Martin Luther. In him we behold one of the greatest specimens of robust manhood of modern times. The greatness of Luther is the greatness of Character—the greatness of a strong and impassioned Faith—the fusion of sense and thought into one indomitable vitality; so that words as well as acts are stamped with a depth of meaning. The elements of his character were various; but the character had for its foundation the soil of fire, and of vehement passion. Force is his peculiar characteristic—force of thought, of speech, and of opinion. And this force came from a terrible unity of all his powers in one sublime power, and embodied one intense will. This tremendous vitality of Luther, this concentrated personal might, had its origin in a real mind—into that power which vitalizes things into convictions, makes objects present to thought, and with more inspiration to the will than objects immediately before the eye; and above all, gives that vision of spirits which leaves the soul as with wings, and draws it with irresistible fascination. Give to a man this conception of spiritual reality, and he always, and everywhere, smashes his generation by the divine greatness of his speech and the moral audacity of his will. He feels that his being is in eternity, though his life be in time. Everything Luther perceived, he perceived in its life and substance—it became to him food and element. With him opinions passed swiftly into principles, and principles deepened into motives, and motives bore through that into actions. This great power was first exercised on the superstitions of his time. Born in 1483, at Eisleben, in Saxony, and the son of a miner, he early exhibited a desire to study law, which he accordingly entered upon, at Eisenach and Erfurt. His boyhood his father used the rod and his mother superstitious fear; and it is chronicled that on one remarkable occasion he received fifty floggings from an accomplished professor of the birch. But his high spirit was not to be thus broken. One day he fled from home, and on his return his mother scourged him till the blood came; and again he scourged him unmercifully for one miserable nut he had eaten. At home or at school no pains were bestowed upon his religious training. He had no other idea of Christ than to form Him in his mind as sitting on a rainbow surrounded with splendor. Poverty was added to his sufferings. He sang in the streets for a subsistence, going from door to door and crying aloud, "Bread, for God's sake!" And of this he was not ashamed.

In the University at Eisleben he remained four years. Here his nature was generally developed in the study of logic, law, and music, and in the free expression to that susceptibility to the pleasurable and that rich humor which were characteristic of his nature. But beneath this cheerfulness a morbid conscientiousness and superstitious fear were working in the depths of his being. In 1505, the circumstance of a friend being killed at his side, by lightning, induced him to become a monk. Much to the anger of his father, he entered the Augustinian order and in 1507 was ordained a priest. In the early part of his career he was one of the most intolerant champions of the Papal authority—a fanatical fanaticism and anathematized the Reformer Huss as a heretic. He amazed the monks among whom he was placed by the fervor and earnestness of his faith. "If ever monk got to Heaven," said he, "by monkish actions, I will get there." This was his guiding maxim. Then, again, he would at times conceive himself forsaken of God. Horrid shapes danced deliriously before him. In the course of a year this mental anguish had completely changed his appearance. His erect body lost its vigorous strength, and his black penetrating eye became dull and sunken. But his mind still retained its wonted vigor.

In 1507 he was consecrated a priest and in 1508 went to Rome as a missionary. He went to Rome full of joy with the thought of quenching his thirst at the fountain head of Religion. As he approached the city, he fell upon his knees, and cried, "Hail to thee, O holy Rome!" But he returned shocked at all he saw. His great soul hungered for salvation, but found that religion there was but a political machine, or a ruling art. Craft and worldliness, luxury and licentiousness met his gaze at every step. He found it to be a common remark in the streets of the city, that "If there be a Hell, Rome is built upon it." In 1512, at the early age of 29, he was made Doctor of Divinity. In 1517, John Tetzel, a Dominican, set up the business of selling indulgences and absolutions—a business which he pursued with all the craft of a Yankee tinner and the craft of a Carolinian disunionist. Against this Luther commenced a vigorous opposition. Leo X. seems to have possessed every qualification to be at the head of Christendom, except Christianity. He did not object to the merchandise of absolutions, if he could thereby obtain the means of purchasing the Second Book of Livy.

Parsing on the lecture delivered at some length upon that period in Luther's life (1518) when he was cited to appear at Rome to answer to the charge of heresy, and remarked that if he had contented himself with attacking the Papacy, he would have had all Germany with him; but he attacked the fundamental doctrine of the Church. He then passed to a glowing description of his trial at the Diet of Worms, where the Pope tried every means possible to have him condemned. He was summoned to appear before this Diet on the 13th of April, 1521. He set out on this journey with the full assurance that he would never return. The thought of martyrdom, however, far from frightening him, inspired his soul with great courage. His friend tried to persuade him from going. But no. His mind was made up to go; and, said he, "though they should kindle a fire reaching from Wittenberg to Worms, yet would I go, and trust in the Lord." Arrived at the hall of trial, he was not allowed to speak in defense of his doctrines, but was commanded to retract his sayings. To this Luther replied, "I neither can nor will retract anything. It is neither safe nor prudent to dought against conscience, and I cannot otherwise. God help me. Amen."

He was placed under the ban of the Emperor, under an edict which accused him of stirring up rebellions, &c.; and those to whom he was delivered were commanded to keep him safe. The Elector, Frederick, acted with characteristic prudence. As a wise statesman, he determined that the peace of the Empire should not be disturbed. He was also determined that Luther should not be sacrificed. He hurried Luther out of the city, and had him secreted in some distant part of the country as a safe refuge.

The lecturer followed Luther's career after this to the close of his life, in Wartburg Castle, in the year 1546, and closed with a beautiful apostrophe to his long and weary memory. The lecture was listened to throughout by the most marked attention, and often rapturous applause.

The second lecture of the course will be delivered, at the same place, next Tuesday evening, by Rev. H. N. Hudson, of Northampton, Mass.

VETERAN VOTERS.—The *Painesville Telegraph* (Ohio) says: Dea. Rider and James Woodworth, of that town, both of whom voted for George Washington, for President, voted last Tuesday for John P. Hale.**THE ELECTION.****New-York.**

Queens—For Congress, John A. King (Whig), has 2,737; James Maurice (Dem.), 2,555. For Assembly, Boerum (Whig), 1,833; Craft (Maine Law), 1,084; Smith (Dem.), 1,084.

Delaware—Pierce's majority, 742; Seymour, 742. For Congress, John A. King (Whig), 1,833; Maurice (Dem.), 2,555. For Assembly, Boerum (Whig), 1,833; Craft (Maine Law), 1,084; Smith (Dem.), 1,084.

Eric—[Official]—Does not change results as before reported. Whig Assemblymen are elected, and a Whig Sheriff by 500 majority.

Chattanooga—[Official]—Scott, 190 majority; Crocker, (Whig) for Congress, 344; Hunt, for Governor, 1,941. For Assembly, in the 1st District, Sessions (Whig) has about 200 majority; 1st District, Elworth, (Whig) 563 majority.

Cattaraugus gives Fenton, (Dem.), for Congress, 80 majority; the vote of Rice to be heard from, which gives about 100 Democratic majority, making Hubert E. Fenton (Dem.) elected to Congress in the XXXIIIrd District by about 600 majority.

New-Jersey.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Hudson 1,558 1,696 579 3,254

Pennsylvania.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Allegheny 3,075 3,075 1 3,076

Virginia.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Bedford 1,128 1,128 1 1,129

North Carolina.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Pasquotank 589 589 1 590

Georgia.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Baker 629 629 23 652

Kentucky.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Louisville City 27,231 27,231 938 28,169

Alabama.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Montgomery 7,311 7,311 102 7,413

Tennessee.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Knoxville 1,863 1,863 13 1,876

Mississippi.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Warren 1,723 1,723 471 2,194

Illinois.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. McHenry (unofficial) 523 523 100 623

Massachusetts State Election.

The following is the result of the Election of Monday, as far as heard from:

FOR SENATOR.

Counties. Towns. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Suffolk 4,660 4,660 10,608 15,268

TABLE OF THE SENATE.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Suffolk 4,660 4,660 10,608 15,268

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY COUNTIES.

Counties. Votes. Elect. Ind. Dem. Total. Suffolk 4,660 4,660 10,608 15,268

FOR CONGRESS.

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.) 3,782; Scudder 2,014; Dowley

1st District—Zeno Scudder (Whig) elected. 11th District—Edmonds (Whig) 4,698; Andrews (Dem.) 1,139; Austin (H. Dem.) 2,014; Adams (F. S.)